

To Correspondents.

T. L. S. Paul. The D. L. must be published in a paper in the country, provided there be one, or the county auditor must make three manuscript copies to be posted. If there is more than one paper in the county, then it is the duty of the auditor to have it published in the one having the largest circulation. If there is no paper published in the county, then he can select any other, having the largest circulation, or post his manuscript copies. J. S. H. Versallies. Please look at our terms. They are imperative. J. S. H. Versallies. We will improve on your hint; but not exactly as you desire, as it would "cost more than it would come to." J. R. J. Vincennes. Will write you as long as you labor under a great mistake so far as we are concerned; which we will endeavor to convince you of in due season.

Gen. Taylor and his Defamers.

We have been somewhat amused, as well as a little indignant, at the new-born zeal professed by the Mexican whigs of the Indiana Journal, in behalf of Gen. Taylor, as well as at their random, unauthorized, and unfounded intimations relative to what they call "the locofoco abuse" of Gen. Taylor. This pretended "abuse" exists nowhere but in the "false imaginations" of the Journal, at least so far as "loco focus" are concerned. The Journal dares not attempt to specify a single instance of such pretended abuse. It knows full well that not a democratic paper can be mentioned in the whole United States which has said a harsh, much less an untrue or slanderous word against Gen. Taylor. On the other hand, it knows full well that we could fill columns, by quotations from Mexican whig papers, imputing to him the basest and most unprincipled motives by which he is, as they say, influenced to lead himself to the prosecution of an "unholy, unjust and ungodly war against an innocent and unoffending people—a war of plunder and conquest,—of robbery and rapine against religion,—of slavery against liberty"—and all that.

Two reasons operate on the minds of the managers of the Journal in this matter. In the first place they believe that Gen. Taylor did all that he could do to keep the Indiana volunteers in the back ground,—to make them the guards of "the bread and meat," on the sand of Point Isabel, while their more fortunate comrades were reaping laurels on the battle fields of the Rio Grande,—and finally to wink at the damning imputation of cowardice against a whole regiment of those volunteers, for the purpose of screening an incompetent officer from merited obloquy. All this affords infinite gratification to the Journal writers, as well as to all Mexican whigs, here and in Mexico. They would have rejoiced had even Colonel at Buena Vista ordered a premature retreat, and thus ensured the defeat instead of the triumph of the American army. It would have been carrying out the doctrine of Tom Corwin by a summary process; while at the same time it would have afforded them the long coveted opportunity of rejoicing over the disgrace of the country and of the Administration, upon whose shoulders they would have saddled the whole of the blame.

That victory having been gained however, the next best thing to enable them to obtain the "sinews" is, to claim it as an affair of whig "political capital" alone! The credit of it therefore, must be given wholly to Gen. Taylor; not another officer or private must be permitted to partake of the smallest possible share of the glory. He must have all the praise for the planning, and all the credit for the fighting of that battle! Not only this, but men must be disgraced by the regiment, and States dishonored through their disgrace, for the sake of magnifying the *clat* of the one man whom whiggery just at this moment thinks can be elected to the Presidency, and thus secure to its hungry hounds the bones of office. Nay more: the press must be gagged: even the truth relative to the principal incidents of the battle must not be told to the people, for fear it may "detract" from the glory claimed for the only hero of the day! This last especially, is the attitude which has been assumed by the Indiana Journal. And it has misrepresented us, and attempted to deceive the people into the belief that we have abused and slandered Gen. Taylor, because we gave to our readers true statements, and statements which it has not dared attempt to controvert, though it has endeavored to misrepresent and falsify.

The object of the Journal is very transparent—it is to be a *repetition* of the Harp and the Whig of 1840. It flatters itself that similar villanies will be equally successful. It is possible it may judge correctly, though, for the sake of the country we hope not. Whether this be the case or not, however, it will not affect our course in the least. We shall endeavor to convey correct information to the people, let the consequences be what they may.

The State Journal announces and approves of the appointment of N. B. Palmer, Esq., of this city, as Canal Trustee on the part of the State. As if this approval was too great a display of liberality, however, the Journal indulges in an uncalculated sneer at Mr. Goodsell of Evansville—"a Mr. Goodsell," as it calls him—which is indicative of the fact, we suppose, that he has not received the unctious of the "Royal Family." In asserting that Mr. G. has been "a standing candidate for all the offices within the gift of the Legislature for several years back," the Journal makes a statement which it can by no means sustain. If he had, however, he would only have followed the example of the "Royal Family," who always have hung, and are now hanging to the teats of the State, and who, though they have got rich by their wonderful "gift of continuance," are as greedy as ever.

Messrs. Palmer and Blake have departed for Fort Wayne, where they expect to meet Mr. Butler, who expects to make some arrangements relative to the transfer of the canal. We hear rumors of probable delay, but they are indefinite.

Moral writers unite in instructing us, that the witness who states facts literally true, but with intent to produce a false impression, or who states facts at a hazard, and upon presumption, of the truth of which he has no certain or personal knowledge, or who suppresses facts important to the elucidation of the matter concerning which he is testifying, is guilty of "bearing false witness against his neighbor."

The writer of the editorial in the Journal entitled "Judge Wick against Gen. Taylor," is in each of the above categories.

At a proper time Judge Wick will show to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that he never gave any vote, or spoke any word with intent to injure Gen. Taylor, and that he is not "against Gen. Taylor." The place will be one of the market-houses in Indianapolis—time, some day in July. He will also show many other things interesting to all who love the truth.

We would call the attention of lovers of the "weed," to Sam. Slaughter's Black Pat Cavendish Tobacco, for sale at A. J. Campbell's new store, in Cain's buildings. We have tried it, and know what we say, when we pronounce it superior.

The Muncie Journal thinks that the "conduct and measures" of the present administration "exert a pernicious influence upon the happiness and prosperity of the country." The people will be thankful for the information, no doubt! O, that terrible tariff!

The Bank of the State of Missouri, at St. Louis, was selling exchange on the eastern cities at par on the 24th ult. Don't we want another National Bank to regulate exchanges?

The Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 17, 1847.

[Volume VI:—Number 51.]

Are these things so?

At a given about Gen. Taylor and the Indians at Buena Vista, is given by the Cincinnati Sunday News, on the authority of "Dr. E. K. Chamberlain," who heard the story told by somebody else. The object of it is to give Taylor a puff at the expense of our volunteers, and we are surprised to see the yarn copied into some of the Indiana papers, without comment, merely because it softens the slanders which have been uttered against those brave men. The writer of the yarn says—"an officer of the regular army informs me that a speech from Gen. Taylor brought 300 or 400 of them on the field, who for the balance of the fight behaved well," and he reports this notable speech thus—

"Men, soldiers, fellow-countrymen," said he, "I fought for you and our country before you were b-b-b-b-b. I fought for you when you were b-b-b-b-b. I have fought for you since you were u-u-u-u-u. Now I want you to fight a little for me-me-me. Will you d-d-do it?" "Hurra for old Zack!" turn out! to the death for old Zack!" was shouted by more than 200, who formed under an officer and fought bravely. After this the old General's under lip rose "a foot," and he looked better natured the balance of the day.

The editor of the Sunday News says he is "sure" this "anecdote" is "perfectly authentic." Nevertheless, he are sure it is pure humbug. All the official reports of the battle discredit it, and so do the findings of the two courts of inquiry, and all other authentic statements concerning the affair.

For instance, Gen. Lane, who was the immediate commander of the brigade, makes this official statement relative to the 2d regiment, the truth of which has not been questioned and will not be:

"Lt. Col. Hadden of the 2d regiment of my command aided me in rallying his regiment after they had retired, and he in person marched a party of them back towards the enemy, with whom he immediately became engaged, and fortunately repulsed them with considerable loss; in another part of the field he succeeded in killing an officer of the enemy with his own hand, by sending a rifle ball through him at a great distance. I was also much indebted to Major Moon, Quartermaster, Major Dix, Paymaster, the gallant and lamented Capt. Lincoln, of General Wool's staff, and to Lieut. Robinson, for their assistance in rallying the forces after they had retired from their position."

This is the truth of the matter, and it shows that the speech attributed to Gen. Taylor is mere *loquacity* and clap-trap.

The State Sentinel declares that Gen. Taylor is a democrat, so does the Vincennes Sun, and so the Jeffersonian, the Spirit of the Valley, the Dayton Empire, the Fleming Flag, the Indiana Register, and indeed almost every democratic paper we look at. These papers must surely be advised of what they are doing—they certainly cannot pretend ignorance. Yet they are not in our opinion, a solitary paper amongst them that will support Gen. Taylor—*Cambridge Review*.

The State Sentinel we think has not declared Gen. Taylor to be a Democrat, as above asserted. Our opinion is that he occupies a somewhat neutral or equivocal political position. It is highly probable however, that he is not a thorough-going whig, but that he favors in some degree the Democratic party. He would like to be President, no doubt; and for that reason he will be somewhat coy in his intercourse with whig politicians and office hunters. As to supporting him, we shall not do it while he is in the field, as the ranchero whigs do. That plan of seeking for Presidents is too much after the Mexican fashion to suit our taste. And neither shall we do it after he leaves the field, until we are better satisfied as to the policy he would pursue. We don't seek a candidate for the chief magistracy merely in the hope of getting the "sinews" which he may have to bestow. We have, or think we have, a higher end in view. We therefore care less for men than for principles and measures, and shall endeavor to act accordingly.

PROVISION STORE.—Messrs. Garner and Plant have opened a very fine and commodious Provision Store one door west of Drake's Hotel. It has so far been excellently kept and well supplied; and if so continued, deserves abundant encouragement. We recommend our friends to give it a trial; and to make it their object and interest to keep the best, and that constantly. They understand their business, and with a fair patronage, are determined to spare no pains to accommodate all.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce of the 3d inst. gives a statement in figures, derived from the Custom House books, showing the commerce of that port of the first five months of this year, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. We omit the tables of details, and give the

AGGREGATE FOR THE FIVE MONTHS.			
	1847.	1846.	
Dutiable,	\$31,057,505	\$25,944,322	
Free,	4,276,294	5,473,370	
Specie,	7,379,215	314,560	
Total,	\$43,313,014	\$31,732,252	
Duties received,	8,175,527	92	8,023,905 97
Increase of dutiable goods in 1847,			\$5,713,183
Decrease of free goods,			1,196,076
Increase of specie,			7,064,655
Increase of duties received,			151,221 95

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Besides which, there is a considerable amount of duties yet to be received from goods warehoused. So it appears that they who predicted a decrease of revenue under the new tariff, must be set down as false prophets.

The increase of exports is \$6,952,771; and the value, \$18,000,849. This, for a period of five months, is altogether unprecedented. New York is not ruined yet.

What does the State Journal think about that "abominable British free trade," about this time?

One of the best improvements we have noticed of late, is going on in Meridian street. It consists in covering a large portion of the centre with a good coat of gravel. This we understand is done by the efforts and at the expense of the public spirited property-owners on that street; and they are certainly deserving of praise. It will make that the great thoroughfare to the depot; and if they profit by it none should say nay. Would that all of our streets could be so improved; and we believe public feeling would sustain our City Council in having it done.

Noticing the filling up of the new regiment of volunteers, the Newcastle Courier says—"From this it would seem that curiosity and the love of adventure were still prevalent qualities among the people of Indiana." No patriotism about them, of course, in the estimation of this whig editor. Strange that this "curiosity and love of adventure" should in some instances prevail only among "locofocos."

It is due to many of my friends in the country to say that moving and sickness is the cause of my disappointing them. A few weeks will straighten all out, with any thing like a fair chance. G. A. C.

The Britannia from Boston for Liverpool June 1st, took out 40,000 letters.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & SPANG.—I have taken from the New York Tribune, of May 29th last, the remarks made by the Rev. H. W. Beecher of this city, at a meeting recently held in Boston for the promotion of female education in the West—which, if I mistake not, will be read with marked attention and astonishment by the citizens of Indianapolis, Greenfield, Crawfordsville, Madison, and many other places in Indiana. Look at the extract:

"LADIES' SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION IN THE WEST.—The first anniversary of this institution was held Thursday forenoon, in Parker Street Church. A clergyman from Indiana, whose name we did not learn, (Rev. H. W. Beecher,) stated that in Ohio there were some excellent female instructors, but in Indiana there was not one good female school to be found. There was no system, no organized corps of teachers. It was true that in Indianapolis there were two female seminaries, which were merely local, to accommodate the people in that vicinity, and there was a similar one in Crawfordsville, and one in Madison. But there were no general schools—none for Methodists, or Baptists, or Episcopalians. The Catholics, however, had their seminaries ('female of course') in Indianapolis."

"I have interlined at this point to bring out the evident meaning of the speaker, as the subject was exclusively female education, and have italicized such other portions as are peculiarly striking."

My object in thus presenting the Reverend gentleman's declarations, is simply to let the public, and particularly those who are deeply interested in the character of our institutions for the education of females, have a view of the very strong, and extremely liberal manner in which they have been held up to the good people in the East, by one whose statements, from his position and residence, would very naturally be received with the most implicit confidence.

As an act of justice to the Indianapolis Female Institute, and to St. Mary's Seminary of this city, the former having been in successful operation during a period of about ten years, I may ask your indulgence to give, in a future number, the statistics of those institutions; from which the public will be able to see whether they are "merely local," and for the accommodation of the "people of this vicinity." To their high character as "female schools," the citizens of Indianapolis, and the many who in various parts of the State have felt their influence, will bear willing testimony. A CITIZEN.

MASONIC HALL.—We understand that the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Masonic order, at their recent session, determined upon the purchase of two valuable lots, and the erection of a Grand Hall, in this city. The lots face Washington, Maryland and Tennessee streets, and Kentucky Avenue; and the location is more favorable, for the price, than could any where else be found in town. It is a good investment as a mere speculation. The building is to be erected on the stock plan, to be subscribed for by lodges and individuals. It is to be on the corner east of the Treasury office, about 100 feet deep, 3 stories and basement high, stores on ground floor, large public hall in second story, (needed more than any thing else in this city), and lodge rooms in third story. If all this shall be done in the right style, it will be as profitable as it will be honorable to the venerable brotherhood of the "mystic tie."

THE OLD FELLOWS.—We understand that it is the intention of this Order to have a public procession and other services, on the 14th of July, during the session of the Grand Lodge, at Indianapolis. The Hon. E. A. HANNEGAN, U. S. Senator, will be the orator of the day. We fear that they will have to meet out of doors, for there is no building large enough to accommodate all who will crowd to listen to this very eloquent and distinguished speaker. For the sake of the ladies, however, we hope they will be able to crowd into some church.

GEN. TAYLOR.—It is stated by the Washington correspondent of a New York paper, that the dispositions already made by the War Department, will place under his command thirteen thousand troops before the middle of July, and by the same time, General Scott will have at his disposal twenty thousand. General Taylor has dissuaded the administration from sending the army into the interior by way of San Luis Potosi, as he says, it is no manner of use. Mr. Marcy has allowed him a large discretion in the commencement of the war; but as it was long in contemplation, indeed from the beginning to invade Mexico from two points—Matamorras and Vera Cruz—and as General Taylor has since expressed his willingness and even his desire to advance, the expedition has not been abandoned. It will be commenced as soon as practicable.

Grant Thorburn says that his wife has lost but one silver spoon since they have kept house. This venerable gentleman says:

"I now have a silver tea-spoon in my house, and in daily use, which I bought forty-five years ago, and table-spoons I bought thirty years ago—but my wife always counted them when they went into the kitchen had them brought up and put into her hands—thus we have lost only one tea-spoon since we commenced housekeeping.—N. Y. Express."

All the newspapers copy the above as evincing something commendable, we suppose? In our opinion, Grant Thorburn is an old sap-head, and his "better-half" cannot be much better. What an occupation for an honest, sensible woman, to be always counting her spoons! What a miserable and suspicious disposition does it not develop, and how hardly must it have manifested itself on all occasions towards those unfortunate enough to be placed under its operation. Who would want a servant that could not be trusted with the care of a spoon? Who would desire to serve a mistress so suspicious of their integrity? We'll venture to say that the lady not only counted her spoons, but put her sugar, tea and preserves under lock and key, for fear they were being "priggled" by the "help." We'd rather lose a spoon every week, and finally go without any, than have such a wife.

The first of the new American mail steamers, (built for our government,) sailed from New York last week, for Southampton and Bremen, with ten thousand letters. She is said to be a magnificent vessel. Among her passengers was Major Hobbie, 2d Assistant P. M. General, who has gone out for the purpose of establishing a great international post-office system. The design is to make an arrangement by which a letter may be placed in any post-office in the United States, and postpaid in any place in Europe or Asia to which there is a mail, and return letters forwarded to this country on the same plan.

Col. Webb, the well known whig editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says, that New York is "cursed with a Governor who purchased his place by a vile and corrupt bargain with men who committed robbery and murder."

Mr. Benton and the Presidency. Some time since, a meeting of the Democracy of Howard county, Missouri, was held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President of the U. S. Col. BENTON was nominated as their first choice for the first office, and W. M. Jackson, the chairman of the Convention was deputed to inform Mr. B. of the fact, and to ask his acquiescence. The Missouri papers contain the reply of Mr. B. which we copy, and by which it will be seen that he still declines to become a candidate.

St. Louis, May 7, 1847. Dear Sir.—I take the first moment of leisure after my arrival at this place to answer your kind communication of the 13th of January, and to let you know how much I was pained at seeing the proceedings of the most respectable meeting of which you were chairman. It was precisely to forestall and prevent such considerations in my favor, that I spoke to the point of the next Presidency in my speech at Booneville, in the summer of 1844, and all these sentiments which I then expressed, remain in full force now, strengthened and confirmed by all that has since happened. I then brought forward the glaring fact, that in above fifty years existence of this federal government, the Democracy of the north has given but one President of the Union, and that one but for a single term; and this (of late) from a southern opposition to northern men. And I then took it on myself to say that this course of things would have to be changed, otherwise the fate of the Democratic party, or of any party founded on political principles, and expressed my gratification that Mr. Polk's early and voluntary self denial had cleared the way for the northern Democratic candidate.

These were my sentiments in 1844; they are my sentiments now, and are not to be abandoned at the coming election when I see a new scheme developed from the south for the purpose of securing the Presidency. The first grand resolutions introduced into the Senate towards the close of the late session, and their practical application to Oregon (by which we have the Oregon bill, and the people of that territory a year longer without law or government) reveal this scheme, and present a new test on the slavery question which no other test can be taken—one on which no northern man can stand. Propaganda is now the doctrine of the political sect which assumes to be the standard bearer of all the slave holding States; and to plant slavery, by law, in all the territories of the United States, even the most remote. In connection with the above I would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following article from the Illinois State Register, published at Springfield, the seat of government of Illinois, showing conclusively, that it is not idle declamation in which I am indulging in calling public attention to the northern or Springfield route from Indianapolis to St. Louis. The Springfield editor remarks:

"In relation to the railroad project of Illinois, it is conceded by all intelligent men that they will be carried out, and prove a source of great benefit to the State, and an indispensable element to our own and our sister States. Among these, the railroad from this city to Alton is commanding the free investment of capital; and the prospect of an early commencement of the work is most flattering. No region of country ever needed a railroad more than we do. Situated in the heart of one of the finest and most productive agricultural regions on earth, without the facilities of transportation our products are almost lost, and our enterprise will be reduced to the distress, to which we have been so long subjected by the excessive cost of transportation. In the towns and villages along the line, stock has been readily taken, and it is expected that the farmers will supply the deficiency as soon as an opportunity of subscribing shall be presented to them. They have a deeper and more direct interest in its speedy completion than any other class, and their sagacity will lead them to contribute, at once, to the work."

"We understand that the project of a railroad from St. Louis eastward, to the Indiana line, is still agitating in the counties south of us. Those counties are, also, like ourselves, shut out from market and are subject to heavy expenses in the transportation of their grain and other commodities to market. It will, however, be some time before it will be commenced. Should it ever be completed neither road will injure the other by competition. There will always be a profitable business for both, and we should rejoice to see them both in operation."

"But the most brilliant enterprise of all is the railroad from Chicago to Galena, the survey of which was completed during last winter. The fact that it will connect the great lakes with the Mississippi in the heart of the mining region, and also, that it will connect with the projected road from Chicago to Buffalo, (which will at no distant day be completed,) are alone sufficient to guarantee handsome dividends upon capital invested in it, and when these considerations are added the fact that the line of road traverses a region unsurpassed in natural resources, and occupied exclusively by emigrants from the Yankee States, who are world-renowned for their go-ahead business enterprise, none can doubt that it is one of the most inviting projects of the day."

"All these movements show that Illinois is advancing in a career of prosperity unsurpassed by any State of progress, and that soon she will be equal in population, wealth and influence to the proudest and most powerful State in the confederacy."

INDIANA.

The N. A. Democrat says R. W. Thompson, the notorious anti-war federalist, who was so bitter in his denunciations of the war at the time the call for volunteers was made, that even some of the coons could not swallow them, and exerted himself to prevent the raising of a company in Vigo, has been nominated for Congress by the whigs of the seventh district, by a majority of one vote in convention over E. W. McGaughey, the late representative. "Mac" is Mexican enough in his views of the war, in all conscience; but "Deek" is ahead of him in that—*Salem Republican*.

The legislature of Connecticut has rejected a proposed amendment to the State Constitution striking the word "white" out of that instrument, so as to place colored and white on the same footing in regard to suffrage. The vote stood ayes 152 to 65—two thirds being required.

Improving the RACE.—If the American army remains long enough in Mexico, it will not only regulate the country but the race. The following, which appears in one of the papers, shows that the work has commenced:

Married.—At Mier, Mexico, on the 4th ult., Mr. Jack F. Everett, lately of this city, to Miss Antoinette Garcia, of the former place.

John P. Hopkins announces himself as a candidate for Representative in Cass and Howard counties. He says among other things that he will soon address the people, and "will speak either for or against any thing that may rise up to his notice." John is quite as accommodating as most office-seekers, and more honest than some.

SECURITY.—On the 30th ult. Mrs. Lavour, wife of a farmer living in Johnson county, two miles east of Franklin, was safely delivered of three girls and a boy, the whole of whom, with the mother, are doing well. Our informant saw the children, and declares that they are fine, plump, healthy looking suckers. O, the joys of wedded life!

How "sneaking" it is to hear locofocos talking about General Taylor being a slaveholder.—*Salem News*.

Well, we should think it would be "sneaking" to you, and all other whigs, when your professed hostility to slavery heretofore is contrasted with your present pro-slavery course.

They are making preparations at New Albany and Shelbyville to give a proper welcome to our patriotic volunteers upon their return.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad—Northern Route.

Messrs. Editors.—I am rejoiced to see the spirit of improvement that is abroad in the land; but we know, in Indiana, by sad experience, that it is much easier to project and commend improvements, than to finish them. Care should be taken to select the best routes and those combining the most general advantages. I am no enemy to the southern route of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad. Indeed I care not how soon the cats may be rolling over it. I believe it will sooner or later be completed. I know one of you, at least, to be the warm and ardent supporter of this road, and I hope he will occupy a seat in the next Legislature, and I know he will be no inconsiderable spoke in the wheel of carrying on to completion this great undertaking. I will nevertheless, briefly, in this number, point out another route to St. Louis, that will be cheaper to construct and will be more productive, and only about twenty-five miles further in distance, as follows:

Commence at Indianapolis and from thence via Lebanon and Thornton to Lafayette, and from thence, by way of Springfield, the seat of government of Illinois, to Alton and St. Louis. On this route the most liberal charters are already in existence, obtained from the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois; and another charter, obtained some two or three winters since, from Lafayette to Lake Michigan, makes a connection with the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad east and north, and a Railroad from Chicago to St. Joseph, Michigan, connecting at that point, with the great Central Railroad of Michigan, connecting together Chicago with Detroit. By making Lafayette a point on the Cincinnati and St. Louis road, you connect both the seats of government of Indiana and Illinois, by Railroad communication, with the Wash and Erie Canal, one hundred miles above Terre Haute, the crossing point of the southern route, and to which point the Wash and Erie Canal is not yet completed. And at around Lafayette water power will be made inexhaustible. There is water power for ten thousand miles within twenty-five miles of that city, and most of them be on or near the Wash and Erie Canal.

Henry L. Ellsworth and Albert S. White have taken charge of the route between Indianapolis and Lafayette, and the latter gentleman is now making speeches on the life of the road. I am able to prove that this route to St. Louis can be constructed for one third less money than the southern route. In connection with the above I would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following article from the Illinois State Register, published at Springfield, the seat of government of Illinois, showing conclusively, that it is not idle declamation in which I am indulging in calling public attention to the northern or Springfield route from Indianapolis to St. Louis. The Springfield editor remarks:

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Improving the RACE.—If the American army remains long enough in Mexico, it will not only regulate the country but the race. The following, which appears in one of the papers, shows that the work has commenced:

Married.—At Mier, Mexico, on the 4th ult., Mr. Jack F. Everett, lately of this city, to Miss Antoinette Garcia, of the former place.

John P. Hopkins announces himself as a candidate for Representative in Cass and Howard counties. He says among other things that he will soon address the people, and "will speak either for or against any thing that may rise up to his notice." John is quite as accommodating as most office-seekers, and more honest than some.

SECURITY.—On the 30th ult. Mrs. Lavour, wife of a farmer living in Johnson county, two miles east of Franklin, was safely delivered of three girls and a boy, the whole of whom, with the mother, are doing well. Our informant saw the children, and declares that they are fine, plump, healthy looking suckers. O, the joys of wedded life!

How "sneaking" it is to hear locofocos talking about General Taylor being a slaveholder.—*Salem News*.

Well, we should think it would be "sneaking" to you, and all other whigs, when your professed hostility to slavery heretofore is contrasted with your present pro-slavery course.

They are making preparations at New Albany and Shelbyville to give a proper welcome to our patriotic volunteers upon their return.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STEAM-SHIP "HIBERNIA".

The Hibernia arrived at Boston last week. She brings \$2,000,000 in specie.

BREADSTUFFS.—The smallness of the stock of grain all over Europe, has rendered the scarcity of provisions more and more felt; and, as high as prices were previously, a further important advance has taken place in the value of breadstuffs, as well in this country as in many of the near continental ports. Within the last fortnight wheat has reached a high point, as to put it beyond the reach of the poorer classes. A greatly contracted consumption, must, therefore, follow; and this may, perhaps, be the means of staying any further immediate rise in the value.

The King of Saxony has an agent in England at present endeavoring to re-purchase some of the large quantity of rye which has been imported from that country. He was in London at the beginning of the present week, at Manchester on Wednesday, and will probably be at Limerick to-day (Saturday). His exertions to purchase food for his starving countrymen have not been successful.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting on Monday the proceedings were conducted by Mr. John O'Connell, who proposed that on Thursday next there should be a special meeting of the association to return adequate thanks, and pass suitable addresses to the American people for the kindness and benevolence they have manifested towards the afflicted inhabitants of Ireland in the season of famine. This motion, which passed, called up Capt. Clarke, who briefly expressed his thanks as an American for the honor. The next was adjourned.

DEBATE OF MINISTERS.—Liverpool, May 8th.—Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords on Thursday night, on the Irish Four-Law Bill. This looks ominous. They were threatened with another defeat last night, on a clause, to be moved by Lord Stanley, in the same bill. His lordship's amendment is identical with that moved by Lord George Bentinck in the lower house. The Times says—

"The 'Irish party,' which so suddenly appeared and so suddenly disappeared at the beginning of the session, mustered with great force in the Lords last night. On the motion for the 'Poor Relief' Bill going into committee, the attack began in due form. Lord Montague moved, and succeeded in carrying his amendment, limiting to the 1st of August, 1848, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the duration of the clauses of the bill relating to outdoor relief to able-bodied poor. Sixty-three peers, in the face of the terrible effects which are daily running the world, and in which every one who can read the accumulated result of leaving property without duty to the poor, were found to vote for limiting the most moderate form of that duty to the contemptible period